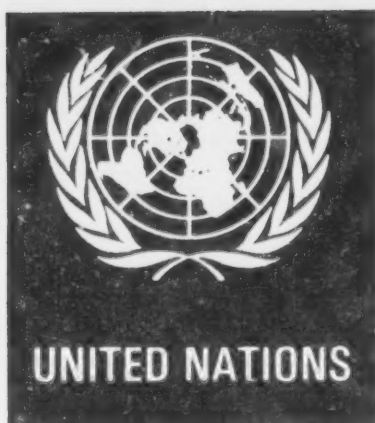




DIVISION FOR PALESTINIAN RIGHTS

August 1991

Volume No. XIV, Bulletin No. 8

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I. FIFTH UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN REGIONAL NGO SYMPOSIUM
ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT VIENNA
ON 26 AND 27 AUGUST 1991

The fifth United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine was held at Vienna on 26 and 27 August 1991. The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by a delegation composed of Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Committee Chairman and head of delegation; Mr. Khodaidad Basharmal (Afghanistan), Committee Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa (Palestine).

The Symposium was attended by 125 NGOs (50 participants and 75 observers); 21 Member States, 1 non-member State, 1 special agency of the United Nations, 2 intergovernmental organizations, and the delegation of Palestine. The opening session was addressed by Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo on behalf of the Committee; by Mr. Mikko Lohikoski, Chairman of the European Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine; and Ambassador Faisal Aweidah, head of the Palestine Mission to Austria and Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office and International Organizations at Vienna.

The Symposium had for its theme: "Time for Palestine - the role of Europe in securing Palestinian rights". Two panels were established, as follows:

Panel 1. "Implementation of United Nations resolutions on Palestine: European collective responsibility and strategies following the Persian Gulf war". The panellists were: Mr. Uri Avnery (Israel) and Mr. Hael El Fahoum (Palestine).

Panel 2: "International protection of the Palestinian people: the responsibility of European States as co-signatories of the Fourth Geneva Convention". The panellists were Mr. Bernard Mills (United Kingdom) and Mr. Khaled Muhammed Batrawi (Palestine).

Seven workshops were also organized on the following topics: (a) effective lobby work in Europe: review of past experience and future initiatives; (b) mobilizing public opinion in Europe: End the occupation now; (c) contributing to fair and factual reporting on Palestinian issues in the mass media; (d) new initiatives for securing international protection for the Palestinian people; (e) economic effects of the Persian Gulf war on Palestinians: Immediate actions; (f) Jewish immigration and its impact on Palestinian rights: responsibilities of European States and public opinion; and (g) development projects on Palestine: how to cooperate with governmental and intergovernmental institutions.

The NGOs participating in the Symposium adopted a final declaration as well as action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops and elected a new European Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. The report of the Symposium, including summaries of the proceedings, will be issued as a publication of the Division for Palestinian Rights.

The NGOs participating in the Symposium adopted the following declaration:

DECLARATION

We, the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), gathered at the Fifth United Nations European Regional NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine meeting in Vienna on 26 and 27 August 1991 are very conscious of meeting at a time when it is crucially important for the Governments of all European countries to play a much more active role in securing a settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. Such a settlement must be based on the exercise of Palestinian rights including the right to return, to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian State on the currently and illegally occupied territories, including Jerusalem. We remind all European Governments that they have repeatedly supported Palestinian rights in words. We now call upon them to implement their words without further delay by action based on all existing United Nations resolutions.

We call upon all European Governments to support the International Peace Conference repeatedly called for in General Assembly resolutions since 1983 and supported by all European Governments. We affirm strongly that the Palestinian people must be represented in this and all

conferences whether international or regional under whatever auspices by their chosen representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). This meeting calls upon all concerned to support the PLO in participating in all regional and international forums on the Middle East with all parties to the conflict on an equal footing.

We are of the view that all European Governments should play a major role in this process towards the International Peace Conference under United Nations auspices. Since three European countries, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are permanent members of the Security Council, we call upon their Governments in particular to play a significant role in securing peace.

We note the proposal currently under discussion to hold a peace conference under United States and USSR auspices. We regard this conference as one possibility to open the way to the peace conference under United Nations auspices, which we continue to see as the most effective means to achieve peace.

We reject the Israeli and all non-Palestinian attempts to decide which Palestinians should be involved in international gatherings concerned with peace. We call upon all European Governments to oppose and reject such attempts, reaffirming the PLO's right to be present on an equal footing with all other parties.

We are appalled at the continuing repression of the Palestinian people by the Israeli Government and by its endless and accelerating violations of human rights, both in Israel and in occupied Palestine. We fully support the Palestinian struggle for self-determination expressed in the intifadah. From the repeated statements of certain members of the Israeli Government we recognize its ultimate policy to drive the Palestinians out of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to replace them with settlers, including immigrants from the Soviet Union.

We call upon all European Governments to exercise effective political and economic measures upon Israel, to make it respect the rights of the Palestinian people and comply with its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention. We remind all European Governments of their obligations as high contracting parties to the Geneva Convention to take measures to ensure respect for the Convention. In that respect, we draw attention to the fact

that the European Community is Israel's largest export market and that these exports are made on privileged terms not afforded to other countries. We therefore note that the European Community is in an especially strong position to exert pressure, as it has to a limited extent in the past, in support of Palestinian rights. We call for positive European Community actions. We also call for Security Council action to take active measures for the enforcement of all United Nations resolutions on the Middle East and on the question of Palestine.

Much of our work in this Symposium was conducted in workshops. Their conclusions and recommendations are appended to this declaration.

We urge the United Nations to convene a European Regional Symposium of NGOs in 1992. We request the Chairman of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to convey this declaration to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session as part of the Committee's report.

We warmly thank the Committee for convening this Symposium and we greatly appreciate the presence of the Committee delegation. We thank the Division for Palestinian Rights and all others of the United Nations Secretariat, including the interpreters who so valuably assisted us. We express our appreciation to the distinguished experts who spoke here and added valuably to our deliberations. We express our strongest protest against the action of the Israeli Government in preventing the distinguished expert, Mr. Sa'eb Erakat of Al-Najah University from attending. We express our thanks to the Austrian Government for making available the Austria Centre for our Symposium.

II. EIGHTH UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL NGO MEETING ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE, HELD AT VIENNA FROM 28 TO 30 AUGUST 1991

The Eighth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine was held at Vienna from 28 to 30 August 1991.

The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People was represented by a delegation composed of Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo (Senegal), Committee Chairman and head

of delegation; Mr. Khodaidad Basharmal (Afghanistan), Committee Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Nasser Al-Kidwa (Palestine).

The Meeting was attended by 207 NGOs (143 participants and 64 observers), 28 Member States, 1 non-member State, 3 agencies of the United Nations, 2 intergovernmental organizations and the delegation of Palestine. The opening session was addressed by H.E. Mr. Guido de Marco, President of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly; Mr. Helmut Türk, Deputy Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria; Mr. Naseem Mirza, Chief of the Division for Palestinian Rights, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mrs. Absa Claude Diallo on behalf of the Committee; Mr. Don Betz, Chairman of the International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (ICCP); and Ambassador Faisal Aweidah, head of the Palestine Mission to Austria and Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations Office and International Organizations at Vienna, who read out a message from Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The Meeting had for its theme: "Palestine now!" Three panels were established, as follows:

Panel 1. "United Nations protection, United Nations resolutions: From the Persian Gulf to Palestine." The panellists were Mr. Radwan Abu-Ayyash (Palestine) and Mr. Mattityahu Peled (Israel)

Panel 2. "Palestine update." The panellists were Mr. Haim Baram (Israel); Ms. Rana Nashashibi (Palestine) Ms. Rima Tarazi (Palestine) and Mr. Nabeel Sha'ath (Palestine)

Panel 3. "NGO Forum - a call to action. What have we accomplished? What remains to be done? How shall we proceed?" The panellist was:

Mr. Don Betz (Chairman of ICCP)

Six workshops were also organized on the following topics: (a) the protection of the Palestinian people and its independent infrastructure in occupied Palestine: focus on education; (b) human rights in the occupied territories: the reunification of Palestinian families; (c) Soviet Jewish immigration and its effect on Palestinian human and national rights; (d) NGO methods and strategies for lobbying Governments on behalf of Palestinian national rights and strategies for mobilization for the International Peace Conference; (e) regional demilitarization and

disarmament: establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction; and (f) land, water and settlements.

The NGOs participating in the Meeting adopted a final declaration as well as action-oriented proposals emanating from the workshops, and elected a new International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine. The report of the Meeting, including summaries of the proceedings, will be issued as a publication of the Division for Palestinian Rights.

The NGOs participating in the Meeting adopted the following declaration:

DECLARATION

We, the non-governmental organizations gathered at the Eighth United Nations International NGO Meeting on the Question of Palestine, representing millions of people concerned with a peaceful resolution of that question, believe that the situation has acquired great urgency subsequent to the Gulf War. We are aware that we have convened at an historic moment of great challenge and great opportunity. We reaffirm our conviction that the conflict can only be solved through an international conference under United Nations auspices at which all parties to the conflict, including Israel and the PLO on an equal footing, are represented. Such an international conference should be convened with the utmost urgency.

We unconditionally affirm the rights of self-determination, statehood and return of the Palestinian people as guaranteed by the Charter of the United Nations and all relevant United Nations resolutions.

We are motivated by the genuine desire to establish a durable and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of international legitimacy as provided by all relevant United Nations resolutions, and mutual recognition of the right of both the Palestinian and Israeli peoples for self-determination and the right to live in sovereign independent States alongside each other.

We note with utmost concern the continuous systematic policy of violating the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian Territories conducted by the Israeli occupation authorities. We deplore and denounce the continuation of the Israeli occupation of all Palestinian and Arab Territories including East Jerusalem, the Golan

Heights and southern Lebanon, and Israel's brutal measures against the Palestinians, including the current policy designed to dismember the West Bank by restricting movement of Palestinian individuals and goods through the city of Jerusalem. We condemn the use of torture and brutality in the interrogation of Palestinian prisoners, including women and children.

We observe with great concern the simultaneous occurrence of the illegal colonizing settlement of Israelis in the occupied Palestinian Territories with the escalation of the continuing process of the alienation of the indigenous Palestinians and the annexation of their land, and attempts to expel them out of their national homeland. We demand the immediate cessation of the construction and expansion of all Israeli settlements in occupied Palestine as a precondition to any peace process.

We draw attention to the fact that Jewish immigration poses a great threat to Palestinian survival on their land and is an obstacle to the resolution of the Palestinian problem due to the ensuing demographic changes. This is especially true while the Palestinians continue to be denied their right to return. We call upon new immigrants to Israel and all Israelis to refuse to settle in the occupied Palestinian Territories, and thus contribute to the efforts for a just settlement of the question of Palestine. We furthermore call upon the Soviet Union to refrain from facilitating Jewish immigration to Israel.

We denounce the double standard of the United States Government, characterized by its attitude with respect to the Palestinian right of self-determination as compared to that of Israel. We also condemn the United States Government's attempt to evade the need to convene the International Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, and its reluctance to take the necessary measures in order to overcome Israel's refusal to accept the principle of "land for peace" and bring a halt to its settlement activities in the occupied territories of the Golan, West Bank, including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

We oppose the massive and unconditional aid to Israel provided by the United States and other States which underwrite the continuing occupation. We call upon all Governments to condition all aid, loans and guarantees to Israel on the cessation of Israeli settlement construction and expansion in the Occupied Palestinian and Arab

territories, including East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. We call on all Governments and the United Nations Security Council to institute sanctions against Israeli occupation.

We unanimously recognize and support the intifadah as a national liberation struggle for the achievement of the State of Palestine and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

We condemn the United States and Israeli endeavours to bypass the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in the proposed regional conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict. We insist that Palestinians as all other peoples have full right to choose their own political representatives in any peace process. It is unacceptable and illogical that Israel be permitted to choose both the Israeli and the Palestinian delegations. Israel should have no say in naming or vetoing any representative chosen by the Palestinians - whether on the basis of his or her political views, place of birth, present whereabouts or for any other reason.

The issue of the status of Jerusalem should not be excluded from negotiations, nor should Palestinian residents of that city be excluded from participation in the negotiations.

We consider it most urgent that the United Nations provide immediate and sustained protection for the Palestinians under occupation, and that the United Nations Security Council establish in East Jerusalem an authority responsible for the monitoring of human rights violations in contradiction with the Fourth Geneva Convention. We urge the establishment of a subcommission of the United Nations Security Council to facilitate the exercise by the Palestinians of their inalienable rights. We call for the establishment of a United Nations force to protect the Palestinian nation and to stop Israel's attempts to destroy it.

We also observe that the Palestinians in Israel are subjected to a policy of legal and political discrimination. We further demand that Israel apply the principles of justice and individual and national equality to the Palestinians in Israel. We condemn the Israeli policy of continued confiscations of Arab lands and destruction of Arab homes for the purpose of settlement of Soviet

immigrants inside Israel. We alert the NGO network to monitor and publicize these injustices.

We condemn the actions of the Government of Kuwait in forcibly relocating more than 300,000 Palestinians who had lived in Kuwait prior to 2 August 1990. We further condemn the collective punishment of an entire community based on the alleged actions of some of its members. Furthermore, we remain concerned about the fate of the 50,000 Palestinians still residing in Kuwait, especially the 25,000 who carry Egyptian refugee documents. It is incumbent upon the Government of Kuwait either to allow these Palestinians to stay and work in Kuwait and to cease treating them in a discriminatory manner, or to secure their admission to a country of their choice, including the country in which they or their families were born. We NGOs hereby notify the Government of Kuwait that we are monitoring its actions concerning these Palestinians and those still detained in Kuwaiti prisons and detention centres. We NGOs will bring violations of their rights to the immediate attention of the international community through all possible means.

We conducted work together in workshops and specific recommendations for actions are appended here. We consider these practical, action oriented proposals to be the central focus of our collective agenda for the coming year. To enhance our effectiveness we are organizing task forces among NGOs worldwide to concentrate our energies on specific projects. A number of special interest group meetings were also convened within the context of the international meeting and their proposals for actions are also appended. We believe that the implementation of these projects by NGOs world wide is a step on the path to a just and realistic peace in the Middle East.

We express our strongest protest against the action of the Israeli Government in preventing the distinguished experts, Mr. Sa'eb Erakat of Al-Najah University and Mr. Raji Sourani of Gaza from attending. We know of other Palestinians living under occupation who were denied the possibility of participating in this meeting by the Israeli Government, such as Ahmed Hatibbi and Rezeq Shuqeir, and we most forcefully denounce this action.

We warmly thank the Committee for convening this international meeting and we greatly appreciate the presence of the Committee delegation. We thank the Division for Palestinian Rights and all others of the United Nations Secretariat including the interpreters who so valuably

assisted us. We express our appreciation to the distinguished experts who spoke here and added valuable information to our deliberations. We express our thanks to the Austrian Government for making available the Austria Centre for our Meeting. We wish to express a special note of thanks and appreciation to Mr. Guido de Marco, President of the General Assembly, for his important and insightful comments. We all consider his participation in our meeting to be a distinct honour.

III. SUBCOMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION
AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SITUATION
IN THE PALESTINIAN AND OTHER ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY ISRAEL

At its 27th meeting, on 23 August 1991, the Subcommission of the Commission on Human Rights adopted the following resolution concerning the situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel (E/CN.4/1992/2).

"1991/6. Situation in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel

The Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

"Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on Human Rights, in particular the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples,

"Mindful of the principles and humanitarian provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, of the principles and provisions of international law and of the obligations arising from the Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907,

"Noting that, in accordance with article 1 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, all States parties to the Conventions have undertaken to respect and to ensure respect for the Conventions under all circumstances,

"Recalling all the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights condemning the practices

of the Israeli occupation authorities in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, which affirm the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 to these territories,

"Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, specifically resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 681 (1990) of 20 December 1990,

"Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories submitted to the General Assembly and the relevant reports of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization,

"Recalling with concern the press releases issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva on 13 January 1988 and on 18 and 19 August 1988 with respect to repeated violations by Israel of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949 and its continuous refusal to apply the provisions of the Convention in the occupied territories,

"Reaffirming its previous resolutions in this respect,

"Deeply alarmed at the persistent refusal of Israel to respect the Fourth Geneva Convention and to apply it to the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territories, and at the systematic and established violations of human rights by Israel over the past twenty-four years and its persistence in perpetrating acts of killing, wounding and arresting against the Palestinian people and in the deportation and expulsion of Palestinian citizens,

"1. Reaffirms that the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, itself constitutes a gross and systematic violation of human rights and further constitutes aggression under international law;

"2. Also reaffirms that the continued perpetration by the Israeli occupation authorities of deliberate killing of Palestinians, including children, breaking the limbs of young men and causing grave harm to their physical

integrity, subjecting cities, villages and camps to living conditions designed to strangle and destroy them by imposing curfews and preventing their provision with food and medical supplies, firing gas bombs into houses, mosques, churches and hospitals, thus causing the death of many people by asphyxia, severely beating pregnant women and throwing gas bombs inside their homes, thereby causing them to miscarry, torturing Palestinian detainees, imposing collective punishment and administrative detention upon thousands of Palestinians, expelling and deporting Palestinians from their homeland, confiscating land and establishing Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, bringing Jewish immigrants from several parts of the world and settling them on these territories, thus modifying their demographic character, closing schools and universities, desecrating holy places and demolishing houses, all constitute grave violations of international law and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;

"3. Further reaffirms that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to the Palestinians and to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel, and that the continued disregard and rejection of the provisions of the Convention by Israel constitute gross violations of the principles of international law, and that it is therefore the responsibility of the international community provide protection for the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation, in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, until the end of the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories;

"4. Calls upon the States parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention to apply article 1 of the Convention, to ensure respect by Israel for the Convention and to secure protection for the Palestinian people under occupation in accordance with articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Convention;

"5. Reaffirms once again the right of the Palestinian people to resist the Israeli occupation by all means, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, and affirms that the intifadah of the Palestinian people, which began on 8 December 1987, is one such means of confirming their determination to liberate their land from the Israeli occupation and to exercise their national rights on their national soil;

"6. Also reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination without foreign interference and to establish their independent sovereign State on their national soil, in accordance with resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission on Human Rights, and the principle of the right to self-determination of all peoples;

"7. Condemns Israel for:

"(a) Its gross violations of the rules of international law and of the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 12 August 1949 through the systematic practices mentioned in the present resolution, and calls upon Israel to desist immediately from those practices and to withdraw from the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by force, in accordance with the principles of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"(b) Establishing Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories and calls for them to be dismantled and confirms that all measures taken by Israel with the purpose of annexing these territories or altering the political, cultural, religious or other character of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 are illegal, null and void;

"(c) Its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, and reaffirms that the decision by Israel in 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void;

"(d) The inhuman treatment and terrorist practices in violation of human rights which the Israeli occupation authorities continue to exercise against Syrian Arab citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan for their refusal to carry Israeli identity cards and in order to force them to carry such cards, practices which constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and requests all States and competent international organizations not to recognize any Israeli laws, jurisdiction or administration in respect of the occupied Syrian territory;

"8. Reiterates its support for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in which all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, would participate on an equal footing, and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council on the basis of Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, as well as of all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that define and confirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination, and calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

"9. Confirms that any attempt to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict outside the framework of the above-mentioned international conference or that is not based on the international legitimacy constituted by the principles of international law that govern armed conflicts among countries, as well as the relevant United Nations resolutions on Palestine and the Middle East, will not contribute to solving the real problem, and will maintain the current conflict that threatens the area with continuous wars;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the SubCommission, at its forty-fourth session, with an updated list of reports, studies, statistics and other documents relating to the question of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, with the texts of the most recent relevant United Nations decisions and resolutions and the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and other Arabs of the Occupied Territories, and with all other information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution."

27th meeting
23 August 1991

IV. UNRWA PROTESTS TO ISRAELI AUTHORITIES ABOUT TEAR-GAS INCIDENT IN WEST BANK

The following press release was issued by UNRWA on 7 August 1991 (see PAL/1767/and Corr.1).

"The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has protested to the Israeli authorities about an incident in the West Bank refugee camp of Balata on 1 August in which soldiers threw a live tear-gas grenade into the vehicle of an UNRWA Refugee Affairs Officer.

"The incident occurred when the UNRWA officer and his assistant, in a clearly marked vehicle flying the United Nations flag, were on duty in the camp near Nablus. Clashes between camp residents and the Israeli military had taken place earlier but had subsided. The street was empty at the time.

"An Israeli border police jeep approached the stationary UNRWA vehicle and slowed down alongside it. A tear-gas grenade was then thrown into the car. The grenade went off on the floor of the front seat of the car, causing some damage and filling the vehicle with fumes. The Refugee Affairs officer, a Norwegian national, and his Palestinian assistant were affected by the fumes but did not require medical treatment and later resumed their duties.

"The UNRWA's Director of Operations in the West Bank, Yves Besson, today sent the head of the Israeli Civil Administration, Brigadier-General Gadi Zohar, a note of protest about 'this most serious incident in which members of the Israeli security forces violated the privileges and immunities of UNRWA'.

"'This act placed the UNRWA staff members in danger of physical harm...and damaged UNRWA property', Mr. Besson wrote. He asked for an investigation to be carried out into the incident."

V. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:
ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION

In the course of August, the following information was received by the Division for Palestinian Rights:

1. ICCP Newsletter No. 36, available from: the International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine, 150 route de Ferney, Case postale 2100, CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland.
2. Issues, publication of the Arab American Institute. Available from: 918 16th Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, D.C., United States of America.
3. AJME News, journal of Americans for Justice in the Middle East. Available from: P.O. Box 113-5581, Beirut, Lebanon.
4. Une Terre Deux Peuples, publication of the Association pour l'union entre les peuples juif et palestinien. Available from: Case postale 43, 1247 Arières, Geneva, Switzerland.
5. New Zealand/Aotearoa Palestine Review, available from: P.O. Box 29-168, Christchurch, New Zealand.
6. Middle East International, bi-weekly publication, available from: P.O. Box 53365, Temple Heights Station, Washington, D.C., 20009, United States of America.
7. News from Within, independent newsletter, available from: Alternative Information Centre, P.O. Box 24278, Jerusalem.
8. TANMIYA, quarterly newsletter issued by the Welfare Association concerning developments in the fields of Palestinian education, health, economic affairs and culture. Available from: 7 Av. Pictet-de-Rochemont, P.O. Box 602, CH-1211, Geneva 6, Switzerland.
9. Jerusalem, publication of Palestine Committee for NGOs. Available from: B.P. 554, Tunis Cedex 1080, Tunis, Tunisia.
10. Israel and Palestine Political Report, available from: Magelan, 5 rue Cardinal Mercier 75009, Paris, France.
11. Solidarité Palestine, bi-monthly publication of the Franco-Palestinian Medical Association. Available from: 14 rue de Nanteuil, 75015, Paris, France.

12. Derechos Humanos, publication of the Asociación por Derechos Humanos de España, available from: José Ortega y Gasset, 77, 2, 28006 Madrid, Spain.

13. Afro-Asian Solidarity, publication available from: 89 Abdel Aziz Al-Seoud Street, 11451-61 Marial El-Roda, Cairo, Egypt.

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